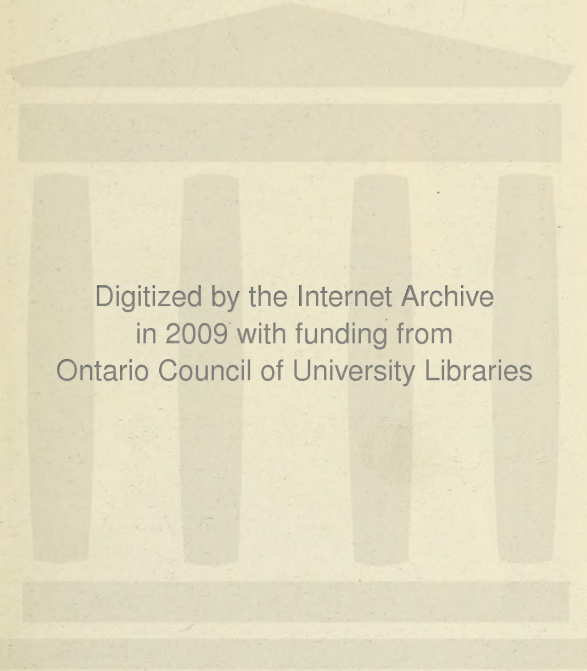


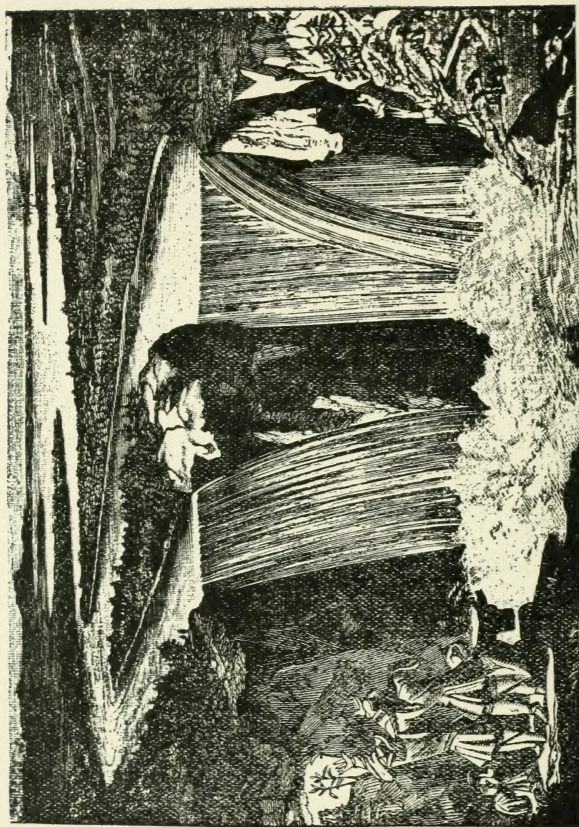


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THE EARLIEST PICTURE OF NIAGARA FALLS.
FROM HENNEPIN'S NOUVELLE DECOUVERTE, 1697.

FATHER HENNEPIN

AN ATTEMPT
TO COLLECT EVERY EDITION
OF HIS WORKS

A BIBLIOGRAPHY THEREOF

BY

PETER A. PORTER

NIAGARA FALLS
1910

The Author dedicates this pamphlet to
VICTOR H. PALTSITS
to whose long-continued assistance in acquiring
a knowledge of, and in the collection of, the
works of Hennepin, its issuance is mainly due.

FATHER HENNEPIN.

The attention of the writer, who lives at Niagara, was called to Hennepin by the gift of a copy of his *New Discovery*; and he became interested when he learned that the engraving of the Cataract therein was the earliest picture of the Falls. Some years later he began to collect the various editions of the works of that author.

Hennepin's name is closely connected with the early history of North America, primarily as a traveller; although his real travels were limited to one trip in 1679-81 (including some months of captivity among the upper Mississippi tribes); westward over the Lakes, down the Illinois to the Mississippi, up that river to beyond the Falls of Minnehaha, returning to the Wisconsin, thence by way of Green Bay to the St. Lawrence and Quebec.

Others made more voyages and longer ones, but if Hennepin travelled less, he published more about his journeys; and his notoriety is due to his books.

His name will always be associated with the Falls of Niagara, with the Falls of St. Anthony, and with the Louisiana region.

He wrote the earliest description and published the earliest picture of the first; he discovered the second; and through the course of events soon after his death, his writings about the lower part of what was then known as Louisiana (a region which he never saw), became the chief source of information concerning it.

No one doubts that he reached the Falls of St. Anthony; the fact that he visited the Falls of Niagara cannot be questioned; but no one believes that he descended the Mississippi, nor that he ever visited any portion of the great Valley lying below the mouth of the Illinois.

FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY.

By reason of his exploration of the Upper Mississippi, and of the fact that he named the Falls of St. Anthony, his name is linked with the story of, and held in grateful remembrance by the inhabitants of, that region which was known in our early history as the Great Northwest.

FALLS OF NIAGARA.

Because he selected their name, and published both the earliest description and picture of them, his name will always be inseparably connected with the Falls of Niagara.

Other white men had seen the Fall before he gazed upon it; others before him had made reference to it in print, Champlain the first, in 1603; others before him had located it in Cartography, Champlain again the first, in 1613; but Hennepin, in his *Louisiana*, 1683, published the first detailed description of it by an eye-witness; in his *Nouvelle Decouverte*, 1697, he published the first picture of it, which was the basis for all the illustrations of it for nearly four score years; and his apotheosis of it, in his *New Discovery*, 1698, Chapter VII,

“Betwixt the Lake Ontario and Erie, there is a vast and prodigious Cadence of water which falls down after a surprising and astonishing manner, insomuch that the Universe does not afford its parallel.”

stands, even unto today, as the quaintest, as well as the most striking sentence that has ever been penned about the cataract.

Hennepin was the first to use the spelling NIAGARA. Up to the time of his visit, the Fall had been referred to in literature merely as a “Cataract” or “Sault d’eau.”

The same was true in Cartography, with the exceptions that Sanson, in 1656, had marked it “Ongiara Sault,” and Creuxius, in 1664, “Ongiara Cataractes.”

The river itself, “the great river of the Neutrals,” had been referred to in print, on several occasions and by name; and literally “more than forty ways” of spelling the name (Niagara not included) have been found. Prior to 1679, all information about the Fall had been derived from the Indians. To the Aborigines the river was the important feature, the great Fall was merely an incident, which impressed itself upon their minds solely because it interrupted travel by water; this being the only point between the farthest ends of the upper lakes and the St. Lawrence, where they were obliged to carry their canoes, and the “portage” was 7 miles long. The Fall was to them a hindrance, rather than an attraction.

Hennepin “discovered” the modern name. He wrote it “Le Sault de NIAGARA”; the word “stuck,” and so the world still calls it. To be the first to describe, the first to picture, and the one to name the most famous Water Fall on earth—that was his luck.

LOUISIANA.

Hennepin also “discovered” the word LOUISIANA (at least he so claims in the dedication of his first work, though he does not say when he did so), based on the name of “Le Grand Monarch.” He used it as the Title of that Work, applying it to that vast region which LaSalle claimed, by virtue of his discoveries, for LOUIS the XIV. It embraced practically the whole of the watershed of the

Great River. LaSalle in June, 1679, used the word in a deed of an island in the St. Lawrence River (which had been included in his grant of Fort Frontenac), to Francois Dauphin. This was during his stay at that Fort after his return from Niagara, where he had laid the keel for his vessel, the Griffon. Hennepin had been with him at that time, and was with him at Frontenac when this deed was signed. So it is not improbable that he may have originally suggested the word to LaSalle. LaSalle also used the word in the *Proces Verbal*, which he issued on reaching the Gulf, April 9, 1682.

LOUISIANA today is but a single State of the Union. The Louisiana of Hennepin embraced a territory which extended, in the words of Parkman, "from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the farthest springs of the Mississippi." Hennepin visited only the northeastern portion of that Louisiana of which he wrote. He was never within 700 miles of the Gulf of Mexico. He never set foot in the lower valley of the Father of Waters. Yet that was the particular region from which LAW expected to derive the vast wealth through his Mississippi Scheme—an incident of which was a renewed interest in the writings of Hennepin. When his *Nouvelle Decouverte* appeared, there was an outcry that his story of the Voyage down the Mississippi was plagiarized from LeClerc's *Etablissement de la Foi*. This did not prevent the public from reading it, for it was a well told story about an almost unknown Land.

DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

LOUISIANA, Hennepin's first Work, tells of LaSalle's expedition during the winter of 1678-9, of the building, 5 miles above Niagara Falls, of the Griffon (the first white man's vessel on the upper Lakes); of the journey across Lake Erie and Lake Huron in that vessel; of the trip by canoes down Lake Michigan and part way down the Illinois River; of LaSalle's then sending him and others to explore the Upper Mississippi; of that journey, and his return, not to rejoin LaSalle, but to Quebec. In it Hennepin makes no claim to have descended that river, but, on page 212, says,

"We had some design of proceeding down to the mouth of the river Colbert, which more probably empties into the Gulf of Mexico than into the Red Sea; but the tribes that had seized us gave us no time to sail up and down this river."

On his map of 1683 the Mississippi does not extend to the Gulf, although Marquette's map of 1674 and Thevenot's map of 1681 (which is a corruption of Marquette's map) had both shown it so extended.

Fourteen years after the appearance of this work, and 10 years after LaSalle's death, he published his *Nouvelle Decouverte*; and in the Preface thereto, gives the reasons (poor ones, at best) why he did not mention his voyage down the Mississippi in his earlier book.

In general terms his *Nouvelle Decouverte* follows his *Louisiana* down to page 216. Then 6 pages are taken from LeClerc's *Etablissement de la Foi*, Vol. 2, pp. 173-81. It then follows his *Louisiana* to page 247; where the voyage down the Mississippi is introduced, and is described in words taken from LeClerc (commencing at Vol. 2, page 216). This continues to the last of page 313*; there being 10 pages so marked, between pages 312 and 313 (the first of these 10 pages contains the ending of Chapter XLIII, the remaining 9 pages being Chapter XLIV; this being the last Chapter in the book whose number is in Roman numerals).

For Hennepin to have made this trip, from the Illinois to the Gulf and back, with the means and assistance which he had and in the time he states (he gives the dates of his progress) was a physical impossibility.

His *Louisiana* has generally been regarded as a truthful work; but his *Nouvelle Decouverte*, in so far as it claims that he made that voyage down the Mississippi, has generally been regarded as deliberately false.

Hennepin's veracity was immediately assailed. Practically all the attacks that have been made on his truthfulness have been based upon his claim to have descended the great river to the Gulf two years before LaSalle accomplished it. Denunciation of a book has usually given it greater publicity; so it was in this case. The book sold and was read with interest. The public cared little whether the author had, or had not, made that particular journey in person. It heard that the narrative of the voyage down stream was copied from LeClerc; who had used the description written by Father Membre, a Priest who accompanied LaSalle, when that great explorer descended the Mississippi in 1682. It also learned that Membre's narrative was based on personal observation, and was truthful; and all it cared to know was that it was not reading an imaginary journey.

Margry, in Vol. I, pp. 433-544, 1876, of his "*Decouvertes et etablissements des Français dans L'Amerique Septentrionale*," published an unsigned and undated narrative entitled "*Relations des Decouvertes*," which he had discovered in the French Archives, and which he ascribed to LaSalle. It covers the whole ground of Hennepin's *Louisiana*; and on this similarity Margry accuses Hennepin of plagiarizing from LaSalle. In his *Louisiana*, 1880, p. 33, Shea wrote: "Now as Hennepin was with LaSalle or his party during

the first period, he was competent to keep a journal of events that might be written cut in one form as LaSalle's official report, and in another as the missionary's report to his own Superiors." A perfectly reasonable deduction. Margry failed to prove his assertion of Hennepin's plagiarism from LaSalle, and Shea's conclusion that the anonymous author of this "Relation des Decouvertes" plagiarized it from Hennepin's work "Louisiana," seems to be justified.

Hennepin's Louisiana, 1683, was dedicated to LOUIS XIV. Before the publication of the Nouvelle Decouverte, 1697, he had fallen under that Monarch's displeasure, and had been ordered to leave France; but later he secured the favor of WILLIAM III of England, whose service he entered, and to whom he dedicated his Nouvelle Decouverte in 1697; and also his Nouveau Voyage in 1698; as well as his New Discovery in 1698. He was loyal to the English King.

In 1880 John Gilmary Shea, who for many years previously had agreed with nearly all other American historians as to the falsity of Hennepin's claim to have descended the river, attempted in a Preface to his reprint of Louisiana, to absolve Hennepin from any responsibility as to its inclusion in the Nouvelle Decouverte.

He claimed that the book was set up in two different offices; that all the matter relating to this voyage down stream (75 pages) was added by an unscrupulous publisher, and that "Hennepin could scarcely be held absolutely responsible for a book thus tampered with."

In the Avis au Lecteur, Nouvelle Decouverte, 1697, Hennepin wrote: "I here protest to you, before God, that my narrative is faithful and sincere and that you may believe everything related in it." He not only never disavowed responsibility for that work, but the very next year, in the Preface to his Nouveau Voyage, he says LaSalle did not make his voyage "from this Illinois river down to the Gulf of Mexico until two years after I had made mine," and on the very next page he assures the reader that he "may depend upon the truth of my history and all I relate of those vast countries which I had viewed first of all Europeans."

In the Preface of the Continuation, first London Edition of A New Discovery, 1698, Hennepin tries to answer the criticism that he could not possibly have made the voyage down stream and return in the time he gives, and replies to other criticisms against himself personally and his second work. He also repeats the declaration that LaSalle's voyage to the Gulf was made "in the year 1682, that is, two years after me."

In Chapter III he speaks of "the great River Mechasipi, over which I sailed the first of any European."

Had Hennepin forgotten, when he wrote that sentence, that Joliet and Marquette had voyaged down that river from the Wisconsin to the Arkansas, in 1673; and that the narrative of their voyage and a map, had been issued by Thevenot in 1681, and had again been published with a map, bound in with the translation of Hennepin's own *Louisiana* at Nuremberg in 1689?

In the Preface of the Continuation of the second London edition, 1698, Hennepin did *not* repeat the above-noted assurance of the reliability of his history and of all he related. Its omission is clearly open to the deduction that Hennepin had at last made up his mind that it was time for him to cease his guarantees.

But in that Preface he does say: "I was the first European who discovered the course of the Mechasipi," and in Chapter III, "I am the first European that ever travelled upon that river."

Hennepin himself seems thus to have clearly refuted Shea's attempt to disprove his responsibility as the author of the *Nouvelle Decouverte*, as issued.

HENNEPIN'S CHARACTERISTICS.

Some of Hennepin's characteristics seem to have been sadly at variance with the attributes of a Priest of the Church; such as his vanity; such as his attempts to share equally with LaSalle in the glory of the latter's western expedition in 1678-9, and the appearance, in his own book, of his name as Louis *de* Hennepin, as though he claimed the nobility which LaSalle obtained for all his men—although he severed all connection with him nearly two years before LaSalle achieved his greatest triumph in descending the Mississippi to the Gulf; such as his claim, made under most suspicious circumstances, and reiterated, as to being the discoverer of the Mississippi; such as his several conflicts with his religious superiors; such as his plagiarisms from LeClerc's book. Such a reputation naturally, especially when added to the proofs of his plagiarism, has weight with historians; and makes them insist on more reliable proof that Hennepin ever descended the Mississippi, than has yet been produced.

HIS FOUR BOOKS.

In addition to his *Louisiana*, 1683, and his *Nouvelle Decouverte*, 1697, he issued two more books in 1698.

The *Nouveau Voyage*, which appeared under Hennepin's name in 1698, tells the story of LaSalle's last expeditions to Louisiana—

with which Hennepin was in no way connected. It is made up from LeClercq and contains the Indian matter from Hennepin's Louisiana, which was omitted from his *Nouvelle Decouverte*.

His *New Discovery*, 1698, which was the first edition of any of his works in English, followed immediately. The first part thereof is mainly a translation of his *Nouvelle Decouverte*; the second part, or Continuation, is mainly a translation of his *Nouveau Voyage*. The Preface to each part is defensive in character.

Hennepin's four works passed through many editions; were frequently referred to, and often briefly quoted from. No other explorer in America—Champlain alone excepted—had been more industrious with the pen. No other such explorer has had his works so many times translated and reprinted, in so many different languages and countries. His works on the New Land of America were read during his lifetime in France, Belgium, Holland, England, Germany, Italy and Spain; and each in its own language.

Had it not been for Hennepin's books, LaSalle and his great explorations in America would have been comparatively little known outside of France.

This much-criticized author lived long enough to know that more than a score of editions of his four works had been published; but not long enough to witness the renewed demand for his writings caused by Law's Mississippi Scheme.

There is no known authenticated picture nor autograph of Hennepin, whom Shea calls "the first popular writer on the French in America"; and whom Parkman had characterized as "the most impudent of liars."

For years I have searched unsuccessfully for an autograph of Hennepin. In 1891, on receipt of a copy of Remington's "Ship Yard of the Griffon," I found therein a picture of Hennepin (copied from the engraved title in the 1702 edition of his *New Discovery*), and below it an apparent facsimile of his signature. I hastened to the author and my first question was, "Where did you find that autograph of Hennepin?" With a smile, he answered, "Why, I wrote it myself."

Neither the time nor the place is known; but about 1708 there passed away this much-quoted author of the most widely read books of early American exploration—who had been expelled from French territory; who in 1699 was threatened with arrest if he returned to Canada; who as a Priest had long been regarded with more than indifference by his Religious Order, because of his disobedience of ecclesiastical authority; whose works, in the words of Parkman, "have a value, with all their enormous fabrications."—F. LOUIS HENNEPIN, Missionary Recollect.

A COLLECTION OF HENNEPINS.

Some years ago I began to collect the various editions of his works, and, having secured a goodly number, I am endeavoring to obtain a complete collection; that is a copy of every edition of his four books about America—Louisiana, issued 1683; Nouvelle Decouverte, issued 1697; Nouveau Voyage, issued 1698; New Discovery, issued 1698—and also a copy of every Abridgement of, and long quotation from, any of them; whether such were issued separately, or were included in other works.

I also wish to secure a copy of "La Morale Pratique du Jansenisme," attributed to Hennepin.

My desire is ultimately to publish a complete Bibliography of Hennepin's works (hoping at that time to have in my possession every volume quoted therein) in which every page that contains a Hennepin title shall be facsimiled. By such a course there could be no question raised as to the existence of any volume quoted; nor as to possible errors in transcribing.

I publish the Bibliography herein, mainly to point out what known editions I lack.

I have included every edition of Hennepin of whose existence I feel certain—either from ownership (which I note), or from having seen the volumes elsewhere, or from positive knowledge that they do exist, and where.

In order to make this pamphlet concise I have given only the main wording, imprint and date of most of the title pages.

I have briefly collated the volumes quoted and I have made brief references to the maps.

In prior bibliographies of Hennepin, where the sizes of the volumes have been given, they are most inaccurate and misleading. The sizes herein given are according to the official measurements adopted by the American Library Association. They are given according to the usual method, with the measurements in centimetres following in parentheses. The measurements are those of the leaves, not of the bindings.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ERRORS.

Several other editions—I might say, numerous editions—have been quoted; in Bookdealers catalogues, in bibliographies of Americana or of travels, in Library catalogues, whose wording as to dates of editions of Hennepin is ambiguous to non-experts, or in some of the dozen lists or bibliographies of Hennepin which have been compiled during the last half-century.

An error once made is sure to be copied and perpetuated; especially by Bibliographers who rely upon printed lists or catalogues, and who do not work from the original books—which is the only safe way. I myself have found over two dozen references to editions of Hennepin, which I have endeavored to trace and procure, but have been unable to do either.

Some of those errors were mistranscription of dates; one was pure guess-work; others resulted from quoting editions previously recorded without investigation as to their existence.

One of the most flagrant of this latter class was apparently started by Sabin; who, as No. 31,395, in his Dictionary of Books relating to America, quoted an edition, "Neue Entdeckungen (New Discovery), etc., Bremen, 1690"; an error copied by subsequent bibliographers. Paltsits forcibly exposed it by saying, "A reprint, in 1690, of a work which was not issued until 1697, is an impossibility."

BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF HENNEPIN.

The earliest published lists of Hennepin's were very incomplete; in fact their authors offered them merely as "helps." Sabin did the best work in this line that had been done up to that time; but it was incomplete, and contained errors. Shea's work was more complete, but contained errors, both of omission and commission. Winsor did not better Shea's work. Remington's is filled with errors of various kinds, Gagnon's is merely a check list. Dionne compiled his list almost entirely from catalogues, and it is very far from perfect.

The only reliable Bibliography of Hennepin's works was prepared by Victor H. Paltsits for the reprint of the second, 1698, London edition of the New Discovery. McClurg, Chicago, 1903. Since it was issued a few then-unknown editions have been found.

MY BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HENNEPIN.

Paltsits purposely excluded from his work all books which included quotations from Hennepin. There are several such works, wherein the quotations extend to many pages; and I give them place in my list. It seems to me to be essential to do so, in order to make it complete; and such quotations are a decidedly important part of such a collection as I am endeavoring to get together.

It further seems to me that even comparatively short quotations, such as the one in Harris, 1705, and the longer quotations in books of the 19th Century (and others besides those I have included, if

such shall be found), are quite as much entitled to inclusion as is the shortest of all the Abridgements—namely that of LOUISIANA, in Italian, published in IL GENIO VAGANTE, 1691, covering only twenty-two small pages; and all I have listed are longer than that one.

VOYAGES AU NORD.

It is not impossible that a very few apparently-misquoted editions may yet turn up, particularly volumes of *Voyages au Nord* (issued by Bernard of Amsterdam in three editions, between 1715 and 1738; 4 vols. in first, 8 vols. in second, and 10 vols. in third—a volume at a time); or as variants, the same general contents, with a Mississippi or Louisiana outside title.

Vol. V contained Hennepin's *Nouveau Voyage*, and known copies bear dates 1720, 1723, 1724, and 1734. It appears to have been more in demand than any other volume of the edition, because it told about Louisiana, which, especially from 1716-1724, was so much in the public mind.

This Vol. V did not always contain exactly the same material. It always contained the Hennepin reprint, and two others about the Mississippi country; but in at least two editions two voyages to northern North America were added. In 1720 it was also twice issued as a "separate"—all references to its being a volume of *Voyages au Nord* being omitted—one with title page in black, the other having 3 lines in red; the outside or binder's titles being respectively "RELAT. LOUISIAN," and "RELATIO DE LA LOUISI." In 1720 it was also issued as Vol. 1 (2 vols.) under the outside or binder's title of "Voyage du Mississippi." These were undoubtedly put out as specialized "Louisiana" or "Mississippi" books, that country being just then especially interesting to the people, by reason of Law's Mississippi Scheme.

And, while I cannot today locate a copy of any of them, I believe that about 1720 still other editions (two at least) of Vol. V, of *Voyages au Nord*, were issued under Louisiana or Mississippi titles.

Richarderie, in his *Bibliothèque Universelle de Voyages*, Paris, 1808, notes an edition of *Voyages au Nord*, 8 vols., by Michælet, Rouen, 1716 (a pirated edition if it exists); and an edition of 8 vols., by Bernard, Amsterdam, 1717. He possibly followed an ancient custom, somewhat in vogue today, of naming the date of the first volume of an edition as the general date of the edition—regardless of whether all the other volumes were issued at that date, or one by one over a period of years—as was the case in the three

editions of the *Voyages au Nord*; and was probably true of most issues of Travel.

Anyhow, a volume of the *Voyages au Nord* containing Hennepin, imprinted Rouen, will be a hitherto-unfound edition. It would contain his *Nouveau Voyage*; for his *Nouvelle Decouverte* did not appear in that set until the IXth Vol. of the third edition, 1737.

LAW'S MISSISSIPPI SCHEME.

The idea of trading with the Mississippi country originated with LaSalle, who went from France by sea to the Gulf of Mexico, in 1684, to found colonies at the mouth of the river. But misfortunes overtook him and he was assassinated there in 1687. About 1712 England planned to develop that trade; and as a means of stimulating France to keep her rival out of that country, Joutel's "*Journal Historique Du Dernier Voyage que feu M. de la Sale fit dans le Golfe de Mexique*," edited by De Michel, was issued in 1713. An English translation appeared the next year.

The Prefaces begin: "The manuscript of this Journal hapning to fall into my Hands and having shewn it to some Persons well vers'd in these Affairs, they were of opinion it deserv'd to be printed; espec'ally at this time, when Travels are so much in Request, and in Regard this is now seasonable, on account of the Description it gives of the famous River Mississipi and of the Country of Louisiana, where it is intended to make great Settlements."

John Law, a Scotchman, became a resident of Paris in 1715, and opened a Bank there the following year. He probably then had in mind his Mississippi Scheme—later known as "Law's Mississippi Bubble," because it burst—for he had previously tried to interest more than one Government in his banking schemes; and had outlined them in a pamphlet advocating a State Bank with paper notes. Now was the time for him to put into effect, at once, what others, especially the English, were talking about doing. In 1717 he announced his Scheme. He was a "planner"; and in 1716 was laying the plans for a favorable reception of this scheme to pay off the Government's debt through the profits to be derived from trading with the Mississippi Country. As he desired the public to have some knowledge of that country, Law himself may have inspired the publication of a new edition (2nd) of *Voyages au Nord*, which should contain Hennepin's description thereof.

By the end of 1719, Law had been appointed Comptroller of Finance by the French Government, and his plan was in full operation. France had then issued more than two and a half billions

of francs of paper money. Law must have seen the coming crash; and of course was employing every device to prevent it.

ABRIDGEMENTS OF HENNEPIN.

The people, not only of France, but of Belgium, of England, and of Germany were deeply interested in that Mississippi Scheme, which promised fabulous returns. There appears to have sprung up a demand for information about the Mississippi Country in concise and cheap form. The people were willing to buy it, the Book-sellers were looking for trade; and Law probably eagerly favored such a move, as a means of keeping the public interest in his Scheme actively alive.

At any rate, in 1720 numerous small pamphlets made their appearance—all dealing with the Mississippi Country. They were issued at Leipsic, Paris, London, Rouen, and probably many other places.

Hennepin was the best known of the few authors who had written about that region. His works had been published many years before; and had been reprinted in several languages. It could not be charged that his works had been published with any reference to Law's Scheme. Hennepin himself was dead; but every pamphlet which was then printed about Louisiana made use of Hennepin's information on that country, and usually referred to him. At least four Abridgements of his work were issued in 1720. Two of them, issued at Paris, bore his name. One, issued at Rouen, bears the name of the Chevalier de Bonrepos. The fourth was issued at London, no author named.

These four appear in my bibliography, the two issued at Paris being apparently heretofore unknown.

Law's Mississippi Scheme was thus the direct cause of the publication of four editions of Hennepin; not improbably the indirect cause of the publication of his work in Vol. V. *Voyages au Nord*; and certainly the direct cause of the issuance of at least three variants thereof—and possibly more—all in 1720.

EDITIONS I LACK.

In spite of long book-hunting, I have not yet secured some known editions of Hennepin.

If persons who may see this pamphlet know of any edition which is not included in this bibliography, or shall hereafter learn of such, I shall be under obligations if they will so advise me.

Within the past two years I have learnt of four before-unrecorded editions, and I have secured three of them.

Editions unrecorded today are most likely to be met with as volumes of *Voyages au Nord*; or, as *Abridgements* in collections of travel issued long ago, consisting of several volumes, and now seldom read.

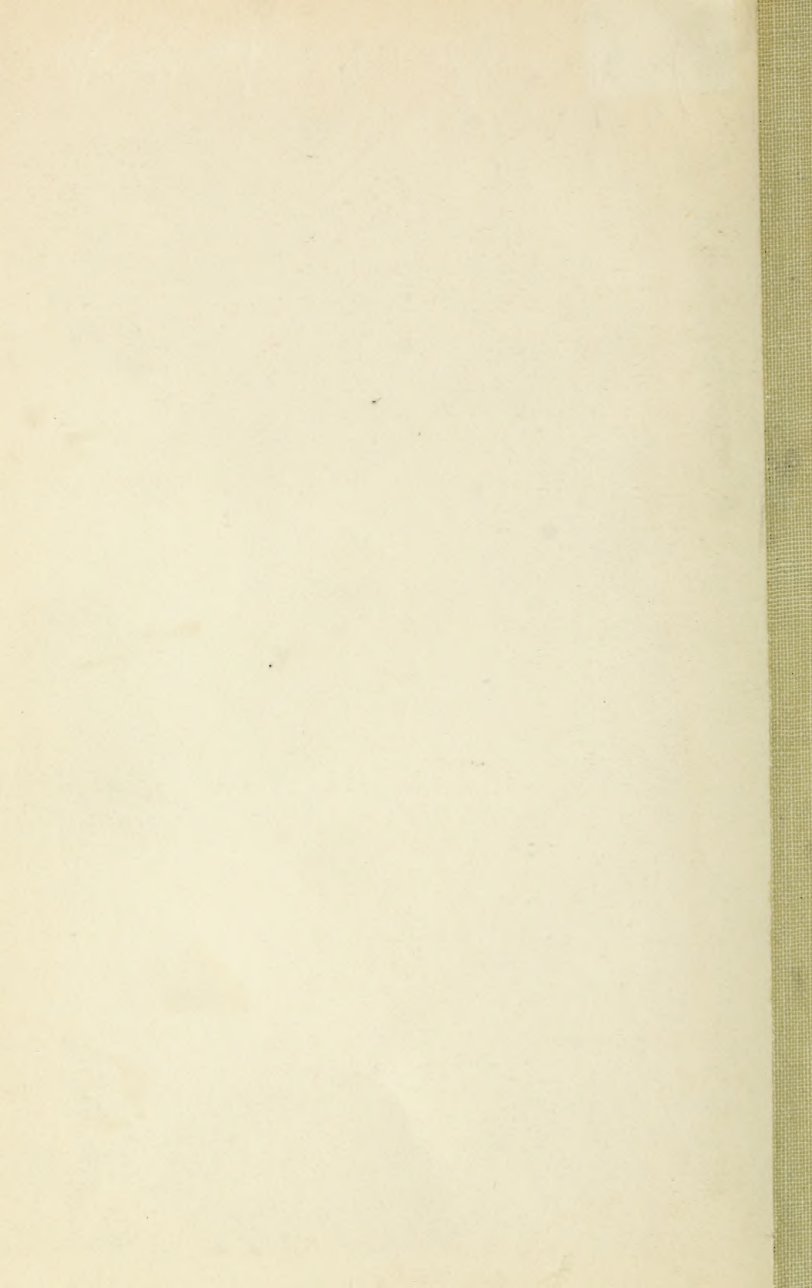
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I have had a good deal of work and a great deal of pleasure in my hunt for Hennepins; but my work has been lightened, and I have been saved from many pitfalls by the help given me by Mr. Paltsits. His Bibliography of Hennepin was the work of an expert; mine is that of a student, most materially aided by his published work and by his personal assistance. I have frequently appealed to him, and his ample knowledge of this subject has always been most cheerfully and most thoroughly given.

After I had prepared this Bibliography and it had been put in type, it was shown to Mr. Paltsits. The whole pamphlet has had the benefit of such suggestions and corrections by him as could be made without resetting it.

I also acknowledge many courtesies extended by Mr. Geo. Parker Winship, of the John Carter Brown Library, and by Mr. Hugh A. Morrison of the Library of Congress.

I earnestly hope that Booksellers and other Booklovers will be willing and able to aid me in securing the volumes which I lack; and thereby assist in the getting together of—what I do not think any Library, nor individual possesses—a complete set of the editions of the Works of this Franciscan Friar.



Gaylord Bros.

Makes

Syracuse, N. Y.

PAT. JAN. 21, 1908

